

The Honorable Ronald B. Leighton

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

SOLOWHEEL, INC.,  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
NINEBOT INC. (USA), D/B/A NINEBOT  
U.S., INC.; NINEBOT (TIANJIN)  
TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.; NINEBOT,  
INC. (China),  
Defendants.

Case No. 3:16-cv-05688-RBL

**DEFENDANT NINEBOT (TIANJIN)  
TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.'S  
OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF  
SOLOWHEEL'S MOTION TO COMPEL  
DISCOVERY AND ITS CROSS-MOTION  
TO COMPEL DISCOVERY**

**NOTE ON MOTION CALENDAR:  
March 22, 2019**

Defendant Ninebot (Tianjin) Technology Co., Ltd. (“Defendant” or “Ninebot”) respectfully submits the following response, along with the accompanying Declaration of Cameron H. Tousi (“Tousi Decl.”), in opposition to Plaintiff Solowheel, Inc.’s (“Plaintiff” or “Solowheel”) Motion to Compel Discovery and supporting Ninebot’s Cross-Motion to Compel Discovery.

## I. INTRODUCTION AND STANDARD OF REVIEW

Applicable authority resides with the Court pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 and 37, and LCR 7(d)(3) and 37(a).

1           **II. DEFENDANT NINEBOT'S OPPOSITION AND SUPPORT FOR ITS CROSS-**  
 2           **MOTION**

3           **A. Solowheel Failed to Meet and Confer Before Filing its Motion**

4           Solowheel was required to meet face-to-face or via telephone conference before filing its  
 5           Motion to Compel discovery. LCR 37(a) (“A good faith effort to confer with a party or person  
 6           not making a disclosure or discovery requires a face-to-face meeting or a telephone  
 7           conference.”). Solowheel failed to do so or make an attempt to do so. Admittedly, the parties  
 8           have had numerous email exchanges regarding the delay of production, principally due to  
 9           Solowheel’s refusal to effect any compromise on outstanding issues. D.I. 64, at 3-4. However, it  
 10           is noteworthy that the last communication about the issue was an email from Solowheel’s  
 11           counsel holding its steadfast position, with no request for a face-to-face meeting, nor a telephonic  
 12           communication. Tousi Decl. at ¶ 4; Ex. A.

13           There was no effort made to discuss thoroughly and in good faith the outstanding  
 14           discovery related issues prior to filing of its Motion. *See, e.g., Wilson v. Geico Indem. Co.*, No.  
 15           C18-226 RAJ, Order (W.D. Wash. Jul. 26, 2018), at fn. 1 (“This Court's Standing Order states  
 16           that counsel contemplating the filing of a motion ‘shall first contact opposing counsel to discuss  
 17           thoroughly, preferably in person, the substance of the contemplated motion and any potential  
 18           resolution.’ . . . The Court and Federal and Local Rules have a meet-and-confer requirement to  
 19           minimize waste of judicial time and resources on issues that could be resolved amongst the  
 20           parties.”). *See, e.g., Asea, Inc. v. S. Pac. Transp. Co.*, 669 F.2d 1242, 1246 (9th Cir. 1981); *see also, Brown v. Clark Cnty. Det. Ctr.*, No. 2:15-cv-01670-APG-NJK (D. Nev. Mar. 30, 2017).  
 21           (“The parties should keep in mind during their meet-and-confer that discovery is subject to an  
 22           overriding requirement of good faith, *see, e.g., Asea, Inc. v. S. Pac. Transp. Co.*, 669 F.2d 1242,  
 23           1246 (9th Cir. 1981), as well as the specific good faith requirement that attaches to prefiling  
 24           conferences, *see, e.g., Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a)(1).*”). Moreover, the correspondence took place  
 25           *three months ago*, on November 28, 2018, and there was no subsequent attempt to contact  
 26           Ninebot’s counsel since that date. Tousi Decl. at ¶ 4; Ex. A. Solowheel files its motion now  
 27

1 without forewarning, not in the regular course of promoting its case but because settlement  
 2 discussions have broken down. D.I. 62, at 2.

3 Ninebot further respectfully submits that Solowheel's motion was filed without the  
 4 courtesy of a telephone call, email or other indication to its counsel, and this may have spared the  
 5 Court's valuable resources on the issue. Solowheel's counsel also had ample opportunity to  
 6 mention the issue or its dissatisfaction to Ninebot's counsel during the Court's Markman Hearing  
 7 of January 23, 2019, since there has been no resolution to the matter nor additional discussions in  
 8 the interim. Solowheel failed to even mention the subject. It is therefore respectfully submitted  
 9 that sanctions pursuant to LCR 11(c) are in order, as the Court may deem appropriate.

10 **B. Chronology of the Protective Order Issue**

11 Solowheel does not deny and actually asserts that early on, the parties agreed regarding  
 12 the vast majority of the draft protective order presented by Ninebot to Solowheel. D.I. 63, at 2.  
 13 But as noted in Ninebot's previous filing, it is Solowheel's own obstinance and refusal to  
 14 compromise on the Protective Order with Ninebot, that prevented production. As the present  
 15 issues are parallel to those raised in Solowheel's Motion, Ninebot respectfully requests the  
 16 Court's indulgence in reiterating the chronology of events. D.I. 64, at 2.

17 (1) On January 8, 2018, Ninebot sent Solowheel a letter indicating that in order to  
 18 produce confidential documents and responses, the parties would need a protective order in  
 19 place, and further provided Solowheel's counsel a proposed modified version of the Court's  
 20 Model Stipulated Protective Order. Tousi Decl. at ¶ 5, Ex. B.<sup>1</sup>

21 (2) The proposed protective order included customary definitions for confidential  
 22 information (i.e., with designations for Confidential, Confidential Outside Counsel Eyes Only,  
 23 and Restricted Confidential – Source Code). *Id.*, Ex. B at 3-7, ¶¶ 2-5. It also included a  
 24 prosecution bar for counsel receiving Confidential Outside Counsel Eyes Only, and Restricted  
 25 Confidential – Source Code information. *Id.* at 7-9, ¶ 5.

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27 <sup>1</sup> A number of statements from Mr. Tousi's declaration and corresponding exhibits are the same as those of its  
 earlier brief on the issue of the Protective Order. D.I. 65, 65-1 – 65-5.

(3) Solowheel's initial reply indicated the parties were close to agreement, save "a few high level issues." D.I. 63-2, at 3. While it disagreed with the provisions for source code and prosecution bar, it indicated it was willing to cooperate and attempt to compromise on the issues. *Id.* For instance, with respect to the prosecution bar, its counsel stated: "I'm certainly open to a discussion on that point and there may be a way to tailor the bar to avoid situations like that, but I wanted to raise it up." *Id.* at 3, ¶ 4.

(4) Taking Solowheel's remarks at face value, and to promote completion of the matter and commencement of discovery, on January 10, Ninebot requested that Solowheel fashion a more tailored version of the language. *Id.* at 2.

(5) At this point, Solowheel changed its position, insisting on removing the prosecution bar, and subsequently promoted removing the source code language and delaying its addition altogether; Solowheel has to-date refused to reverse its position or negotiate mutually agreeable terms. *Id.*; Tousi Decl. at ¶ 6; Ex. C, at 2, 3 and 10-24.

(6) Ninebot once again provided a revised draft of the proposed Protective Order in October, 2018, which was also met with opposition. Tousi Decl. at ¶ 8, Ex. D.

(7) On the source code issue, Solowheel has taken the position that instead of having the provision in the present Order, certain standard protections should be provided in a separate order, and those provisions had existed in the ITC proceeding between the parties. D.I. 63-7, at 3-4. The problem for Ninebot, however, is that Solowheel's requests for production are pending, and despite Solowheel's assurances, it may have the duty to produce its source code; if no separate definition and applicable provisions are in place during production, the source code may have to be regarded as any other documents.

(8) In responding to Solowheel, again Ninebot took Solowheel's above-mentioned comments about the source code respecting the ITC case at face value, offering Solowheel two reasonable options, namely either reviewing the ITC source code provisions to come to amicable resolution, or instead agreeing that it would not seek source code from Ninebot. *Id.* at 2-3.

(9) In response, again Solowheel walked back its statement and cited more red herrings, citing differences in Delaware local rules (*i.e.*, for previous related cases) concerning production, for the cases that appeared in that venue, and the differences in scope of discovery between the ITC and the present case. *Id.* at 2. Again, Solowheel made no effort to negotiate or effect a compromise, or even discuss the matter.

(10) On the issue of the patent prosecution bar, contrary to assertions otherwise, Ninebot has been respectful of the Court’s Model Stipulated Protective Order, and in fact confined its additions to its framework. Ex. G to Tousi Decl. at ¶ 5, *inter alia*.

On point, the Federal Circuit has stated that while it generally defers to regional circuit law on issues involving interpretation of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, it has maintained its own jurisdiction in discovery matters implicating issues of substantive patent law. *In re Deutsche Bank Trust Co. Americas*, 605 F.3d 1373, 1377-78 (Fed. Cir. 2010). Finding disparity between the circuits on the issue, the Federal Circuit has explicitly held the patent prosecution bar within its own purview. *Id.* The party seeking a protective order, in general, must demonstrate good cause for its issuance. *Id.*; Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c). "The same is true for a party seeking to include in a protective order a provision effecting a patent prosecution bar." *In re Deutsche Bank*, 605 F.3d at 1378.

In assessing the scope of such a bar, a court must first determine whether there is an "unacceptable opportunity for inadvertent disclosure" of confidential information to an individual involved in "competitive decisionmaking" with his or her client, and then secondly, "balance[s] this risk against the potential harm to the opposing party." *Id.* at 1380.

By way of explanation, in its assessment the Federal Circuit has refused a bright line test, and instead applies a balancing test weighing the plaintiff patent holder's right to its own counsel on the one hand, versus the risk to the defendant accused infringer of inadvertent disclosure of competitive information learned during litigation. *Id.* at 1378-80.

1        In its balancing test, that Court looks at the activities of the litigation counsel outside of  
 2 the litigation itself and specifically in the area of patent prosecution. *Id.* The activities may be  
 3 no more than reporting of office actions and the like, or at a high-altitude of patent oversight. *Id.*  
 4 at 1379. On the other hand, their activities may include deep knowledge and related work on  
 5 technological innovations, invention development and strategic decision-making respecting  
 6 patent protection. *Id.*

7        As the Federal Circuit found and this Court can appreciate, in the first instance the risk of  
 8 inadvertent misuse of competitive information is little, whereas in the latter, the risk is quite  
 9 substantial. *Id.* at 1379-81.

10      For these reasons, to protect the interest of the plaintiff, the Federal Circuit requires that  
 11 the patent prosecution bar be sufficiently tailored. *Id.* at 1381 ([A] party seeking imposition of a  
 12 patent prosecution bar must show that the information designated to trigger the bar, the scope of  
 13 activities prohibited by the bar, the duration of the bar, and the subject matter covered by the bar  
 14 reasonably reflect the risk presented by the disclosure of proprietary competitive information.).

15      Furthermore, the party seeking exemption, here Solowheel, must show for each counsel,  
 16 that (1) his or her “representation of the client in matters before the PTO does not and is not  
 17 likely to implicate competitive decisionmaking related to the subject matter of the litigation so as  
 18 to give rise to a risk of inadvertent use of confidential information learned in litigation, and (2)  
 19 that the potential injury to the moving party from restrictions imposed on its choice of litigation  
 20 and prosecution counsel outweighs the potential injury to the opposing party caused by such  
 21 inadvertent use.” *Id.*

22      On point, Ninebot’s proposed patent prosecution bar has been narrowly tailored to  
 23 remove any doubt of prejudice to Solowheel. Tousi Decl., at 8, ¶ 5.3-5.4. It is limited to the  
 24 technical subject matter of the patents asserted and those claiming benefit of priority. *Id.* It  
 25 permits non-confidential prior art to be transmitted to prosecution counsel in keeping with duties  
 26 of disclosure. *Id.* It permits litigation counsel to discuss any aspects of the case deemed  
 27

1 reasonably necessary to prosecution or defense of any claims as the case may be. *Id.* It also  
 2 allows litigation counsel to take part in post-grant proceedings such as *inter partes* reviews. *Id.*  
 3 In sum, Ninebot has gone out of its way to give Solowheel fair and equal treatment, and  
 4 Solowheel's response has been inconsistent with applicable law.

5 **C. Solowheel's Refusal to Cooperate on the Protective Order was without Basis**

6 Solowheel's positions and remarks demonstrate either a misunderstanding or avoidance  
 7 about the most basic tenets of patent law. Solowheel remarked as follows about the last version  
 8 of the protective order, which it received from Ninebot: “[t]his version you've now made [sic]  
 9 the prosecution bar [sic] completely one-sided where it only applies to Plaintiff's counsel and not  
 10 Defendants' at all.” Tousi Decl. at ¶ 4; Ex. B. However, here it is Plaintiff Solowheel that has  
 11 asserted its patents against Defendant Ninebot's products, and not vise-versa. At issue,  
 12 therefore, are Solowheel's patents (not its products) and Ninebot's products (not its patents), and  
 13 in particular, whether Ninebot's products infringe Solowheel's validly issued patents.

14 The very reason for the patent prosecution bar is to prevent the inadvertent disclosure of  
 15 information to counsel where competitive decisionmaking about the competitor's products are at  
 16 issue, and since Solowheel's products are *not* at issue, it makes no sense to request a two-sided  
 17 patent prosecution bar, per Solowheel's remarks. *In re Deutsche Bank Trust*, 605 F.3d at 1379-  
 18 82. Indeed, that is why the Federal Circuit, like practitioners in the field, seeks to determine  
 19 whether the bar would apply to counsel prosecuting the patents (*i.e.*, patent prosecution counsel)  
 20 – which has no relevance to Ninebot's counsel. Accordingly, Solowheel has held up its  
 21 document production on a red herring. Solowheel surmises that the prosecution bar is  
 22 unnecessary because there are no continuation applications pending, and that the proposed bar  
 23 would add unnecessary complication. However, it is not reasonable to place the onus on Ninebot  
 24 to make the determination of any conceivable related applications versus providing simple,  
 25 narrow language. Furthermore, the determination rests on counsel's access to competitive  
 26 knowledge and not just the presently asserted patents. *Id.* As noted, the presently presented  
 27

prosecution bar is narrowly tailored to provide Solowheel’s counsel any and all conceivable and reasonable fair treatment, despite its not budging an inch toward a stipulated Protective Order, while crying foul about Ninebot’s production (*i.e.*, because there is no Protective Order). *Supra*, at Sec. II(B)(10), at last ¶.

Solowheel further obfuscates on the source code provision, hiding its failure to even negotiate about inserting the source code provision by impermissibly using the prosecution bar as a shield. In its November 28, 2018 email to Ninebot’s present counsel, Solowheel’s counsel states, apparently with respect to other cases: “Ninebot’s counsel for years has had access to the source code that runs Mr. Chen’s products without any sort of prosecution bar.” Tousi Dec. at ¶ 4; Ex. B. Again, it is Solowheel that has asserted its patents against Ninebot’s products in this action, and it is therefore irrelevant whether Ninebot has access to the software code of Solowheel’s products; in this patent assertion action, it is Solowheel’s patents that are being asserted as against Ninebot’s products. *See, e.g., In re Deutsche Bank Trust*, 605 F.3d at 1379-82.

#### **D. Solowheel’s Misdirection in Support of its Brief**

Solowheel makes a number of “straw man” arguments. Each argument alleges that Ninebot is not producing, and bolsters it with alleged prejudice to Solowheel or alleged promises by Ninebot. As Solowheel is well aware, and as the written record well establishes, there has been only one reason that Ninebot has not produced – that there is no protective order in place. *Supra*, Sec. II(b).

Yet, Solowheel’s brief continues with its unfounded attacks. For instance, it states that Ninebot’s objections stand in the way of its production, a notion that is completely baseless. D.I. 62, at 9. It finds fault with the proportionality wording of Ninebot’s objections, wording that mimics Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1) as amended in December, 2015. *Id.*; D.I. 62-6, at 5. Contrary to Solowheel’s proposition, at no time has Ninebot alleged that it is holding back discovery because

1 of these or any other objections. Again, the documents were not produced because the Protective  
 2 Order was not in place.

3 Ninebot manufactures many products, and it is Solowheel's responsibility to identify  
 4 infringing devices, not Ninebot's responsibility to guess which products Solowheel believes  
 5 infringe. Solowheel identified its allegedly infringed product as "Ninebot One" in its Amended  
 6 Complaint. D.I. 38, at ¶ 11. There, it provides a figure of the same, and alleges "'Ninebot'  
 7 branded products including the 'Ninebot One' pictured below." *Id.*, at ¶ 27. Rather than making  
 8 a vague, general objection, or guessing Solowheel's meaning, Defendant Ninebot's objection not  
 9 only included the Ninebot One, but expanded it to a conceivable class of products. For this  
 10 reasonable and, in fact, good faith measure, particularly in light of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1),  
 11 Solowheel makes another baseless accusation that Ninebot is falsely identifying its own accused  
 12 product from the very same Amended Complaint. D.I. 62, at 9-10. It also argues that additional  
 13 products were named in its January 23, 2018 Preliminary Infringement Contentions (*i.e.*, Ninebot  
 14 One Z, Ninebot One Z, Ninebot One S1). However, Ninebot attempted to capture the same in  
 15 the language of the objection, a responsibility that belongs to Solowheel. In its September 28  
 16 letter, Solowheel goes so far as to accuse Ninebot of not amending its responses in light of its  
 17 filed Amended Complaint or its served Preliminary Infringement Contentions, despite that the  
 18 responses were served before the latter two events; if Solowheel expected supplementation of  
 19 discoverable documents based on its newly formed definitions of accused products, it could have  
 20 communicated the same by updating its Requests. D.I. 62-6, at 4; Tousi Decl. at ¶ 12, Ex. I, at 2.

21 More importantly, however, this and Solowheel's other problems with Ninebot's  
 22 objections are simply "straw men," to bolster its arguments about why Ninebot is holding back  
 23 documents. These notions are simply fallacious, because Ninebot has never stated, implied  
 24 purposefully or inadvertently, or intimated that it is holding back documents because of its  
 25 objections or the other false narratives concocted in Solowheel's brief.

1       **E. Solowheel's *Tu Quoque* Arguments, Failure to Produce Documents and Ninebot's**  
 2       **Cross-Motion**

3           Ninebot is aware that all parties must cooperate and confer in good faith to resolve  
 4           discovery disputes without court intervention. LCR 37(a). However, Ninebot must defend itself  
 5           from Solowheel's groundless accusations, and would like to clarify the record before the Court.  
 6           Ninebot also must receive its own production from Solowheel, and to prevent further prejudice,  
 7           respectfully moves the court to compel discovery based on the aforementioned and following  
 8           remarks.

9           In coordination with the *tu quoque* arguments of its Motion for Protective Order (D.I.  
 10          63), Solowheel now requests that the Court issue an order compelling Ninebot's production.  
 11          This second chapter of its one-sided view is made despite that, as mentioned in Ninebot's earlier-  
 12          filed Opposition and Cross-Motion, Solowheel has itself not produced documents. D.I. 64, at 3.

13          Solowheel was served Ninebot's First Set of Requests for Production of Documents and  
 14          Things on June 28, 2018; after a ninety-day delay, which Ninebot generously permitted,  
 15          Solowheel finally served its responses and production on September 26. Tousi Decl., at ¶ 11,  
 16          Ex. H; *Id.*, at ¶¶ 8, 9, and Exs. E, F. However, to-date, as it stands before the Court accusing  
 17          Ninebot of not producing its confidential documents, *Solowheel itself has yet to produce a single*  
 18          *document in response to Ninebot's Requests for Production of Documents and Things served on*  
 19          *June 28, 2018.* Tousi Decl., at ¶ 7, Ex. D. Nor has it indicated that any documents would be  
 20          forthcoming. Accordingly, any discovery delays are at least equally the fault of Solowheel.

21          If anything, Ninebot's behavior has been much more cooperative, in keeping with the  
 22          Court's expectations. *Sali v. Corona Reg'l Med. Ctr.*, 884 F.3d 1218, 1219-20 (9th Cir. 2018)  
 23          ("The discovery process in theory should be cooperative and largely unsupervised by the district  
 24          court.").

25          As admitted by Solowheel, Ninebot produced publicly available documents, namely the  
 26          patent file histories, at the outset of discovery and before the dispute arose regarding the

1 Protective Order. D.I. 62, at 1, ¶¶ 2, 5, 2. While it accuses Ninebot of not producing a single  
 2 non-public document, Solowheel itself has yet to produce *any* documents, public or private.  
 3

4 In fact, Solowheel has failed to produce any documents responsive to a number of  
 5 Ninebot's Requests for Production that would be publicly available, including a copy of all prior  
 6 art relating to the patent-in-suit (Ex. H to Tousi Decl., Req. for Prod. No. 9), evidence of long-  
 7 felt need and commercial success (*Id.*, Req. for Prod. Nos. 12, 13), and accolades and industry  
 8 recognition (*Id.*, Req. for Prod. Nos. 14), *inter alia*. Accordingly, as it accuses Ninebot of not  
 9 producing documents not publicly available, Solowheel itself would be more culpable by  
 10 definition. Remarkably, Solowheel conditions *its own production of public documents* based on  
 entry of a Protective Order. *Id.*

11 Solowheel's brief makes a number of unfortunate accusations, attempting to tie Ninebot's  
 12 non-production to its raised objections and other issues. *Supra*, Sec. II(D). This is despite the  
 13 overwhelming evidence to the contrary, and the fact that the parties are not producing documents  
 14 because the Protective Order is not in place. It is noteworthy that Solowheel's own objections  
 15 are often so broad as to be without any basis; for example, it objects to producing accolades and  
 16 industry recognition documents, *i.e.*, public documents, and makes blanket and frankly non-  
 17 responsive remarks, including asserting attorney-client privilege conditioning, objecting that  
 18 obviousness (*i.e.*, one of the fundamental tenets of invalidating a patent) is not at issue in the  
 19 case, *inter alia*. However, Ninebot will not herein submit arguments analogous to Solowheel's,  
 20 casting aspersions about not producing documents tied to objections or other false measures.

21 The documents Solowheel holds back are vital to Ninebot's case, as many of them tie  
 22 directly to the basis of its invalidity claims, including with respect to prior art documents and  
 23 activity, and behavior before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Tousi Decl., at ¶ 13.

1           **F. Request for Attorney's Fees**

2           Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a)(5), Defendant respectfully requests an award of attorney's  
 3 fees that have incurred with respect to the present motion. As the Court is aware, under the Rule  
 4 the award is mandatory of the party necessitating the motion after providing the opportunity to  
 5 be heard, absent certain exceptions.<sup>2</sup> Defendant Ninebot has established without undue  
 6 exaggeration that the non-production of documents has been mutual since the Protective Order  
 7 was not in place, and Solowheel's arguments are without foundation. Furthermore, Solowheel  
 8 brings its motion despite that its own non-production has prejudiced Ninebot and without a meet  
 9 and confer meeting. If Ninebot is awarded attorney's fees, Ninebot's counsel will submit  
 10 declarations in support thereof as so directed. Lastly, Ninebot respectfully submits that even if  
 11 the Court were to find against it on Solowheel's motion, attorney's fees should not be awarded,  
 12 including pursuant to exception (i) of Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a)(5), because Solowheel filed its  
 13 motions without a proper meet and confer meeting. *Supra*, Sec. II(A).

14           **III. DEFENDANT NINEBOT'S CROSS-MOTION TO COMPEL DISCOVERY BY  
 15 SOLOWHEEL**

16           For the foregoing reasons, Ninebot respectfully moves the Court to compel Solowheel to  
 17 produce all documents in response to Ninebot's First Set of Requests for Production of  
 18 Documents and Things served on June 28, 2018. Tousi Decl. at ¶¶ 7, 8, Exs. D, E.

19           **CONCLUSION**

20           In light of the foregoing, Defendant Ninebot respectfully requests that the Court deny  
 21 Solowheel's Motion to Compel and order that Solowheel fully respond to Ninebot's discovery  
 22 requests.

23  
 24  
 25  
 26           <sup>2</sup> The exceptions are if: "(i) the movant filed the motion before attempting in good faith to obtain the disclosure or  
 27 discovery without court action; (ii) the opposing party's nondisclosure, response, or objection was substantially  
 justified; or (iii) other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

1 Dated this 4th day of March, 2019.  
2  
3

4 Respectfully Submitted by:  
5 **VAN KAMPEN & CROWE PLLC**  
6

7 s/ Al Van Kampen  
8

9 Al Van Kampen, WSBA No. 13670  
10 Attorneys for Defendant Ninebot (Tianjin)  
11 Technology Co., Ltd.  
12 1001 Fourth Avenue, Suite 4050  
13 Seattle, Washington 98154  
14 Phone: (206) 386-7353  
15 Fax: (206) 405-2825  
16 Email: *AVanKampen@VKClaw.com*

17  
18 **IP LAW LEADERS PLLC**  
19

20 /Cameron H. Tousi/  
21 Cameron H. Tousi (admitted *pro hac vice*)  
22 Attorneys for Defendant Ninebot (Tianjin)  
23 Technology Co., Ltd.  
24 6701 Democracy Blvd. Ste 555  
25 Bethesda, MD 20817  
26 Telephone: (202) 248-5410  
27 Facsimile: (202) 318-4538  
Email: *chtousi@ipllfirm.com*

1  
2                   **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**  
3

4                   I hereby certify that on March 4, 2019, the foregoing document was electronically filed  
5 with the Clerk of the Court using the Court's CM/ECF system, which transmits notification of  
6 the filing to the following persons:

7                   Benjamin J. Hodges  
8                   Cristofer Ivan Leffler  
9                   Joel B. Ard  
10                  Kevin Ormiston  
11                  **FOSTER PEPPER PLLC (SEA)**  
12                  1111 Third Ave., Ste. 3000  
13                  Seattle, Washington 98101-3299  
14                  Tel: 206-447-9700  
15                  Ben.Hodges@foster.com  
16                  Cristofer.leffler@foster.com  
17                  Joel.Ard@Foster.com  
18                  kevin.ormiston@foster.com

19                  Signed at Seattle, Washington this 4th day of March, 2019.

20                  *s/ Al Van Kampen*

21                  Al Van Kampen